5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

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228

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

471
438

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493
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Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

474

There are no co-operative societies.

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234

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

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expanded and dried fish and fish oils are now exported regularly. The new exports have more than compensated for the decline in the revenues from incense, the supply of which has suffered from excess cutting and tapping of the few forested areas.

Indirectly, Aden colony has been a beneficiary of the Iranian oil dispute. The former concessionaire in Iran has begun construction of a 100,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery in Aden which is to supply the general area of the Indian Ocean with petroleum products formerly supplied by the now expropriated and shut-down refinery at Abadan. The estimated cost of this project is about $140 million. At present over 12,000 workers are employed on various construction jobs connected with the refinery, including over 8,000 natives and nearly 1,000 Indian nationals. Some 3,000 local inhabitants and about 200 Europeans will be permanently employed in this largest industrial establishment in southern Arabia.

To build and operate this refinery an entirely new town, complete with all modern services, has been established at Little Aden, about six miles from the old port city of Aden. Sufficient water for the domestic requirements of the new town was discovered ten miles away; sweet water for industrial purposes must be obtained by distillation of sea water. A hospital, the largest in Arabia, has also been set up. In general, local trade is benefiting tremendously from the activities of the new oil company. A new port for the discharge and loading of oil tankers is also being built.

Because of the decline in incense production in the Aden territories, Dhofar is now the most important exporter of this commodity. A petroleum concession in this province has been granted to two American oil companies (Cities Service and Richfield) which have hitherto not participated in Middle East oil development.[1] A large airfield for supplies, etc. has been established near Salala, and thorough exploration of the area is to commence within a few months. The outlook for the discovery of oil is reported to be very favorable, since the oil-rich geological strata of the Saudi Arabian or Qatar oil fields may extend into Dhofar.

[1] A concession for the area was formerly held by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export industry. Numerous small plants have been

established to supply the local market—for the processing of soaps, pressed aluminum utensils, cigarettes, pottery and textiles, the extraction of sesame oil, the cutting of buttons from trochas shells and the building of dhows. Fishing is of potential importance, but its development is handicapped by primitive methods of procurement and handling and inadequate local transport facilities. The agricultural resources of the Colony are limited to market gardens and date groves on the oasis of Sheikh Othman.

Agriculture and fishing are the principal occupations of the tribesmen of the Protectorate. The fisheries of the eastern districts are reputed to be among the richest in the Middle East, while the drying and salting of fish and the manufacture of fish oils, fodder and manure are valuable industries in the coast towns. A large proportion of the people in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut engage in agriculture, although the tribes of the steppe country are mainly nomadic pastoralists. The expansion of farming is curtailed by uncertain rainfall and shortage of water supply. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, cultivation is restricted mainly to the middle portions of the Hadhramaut valley, where the river flows for part of the year. This region is historically famous as a source of frankincense and myrrh. Elaborate terracing and irrigation are employed in many areas for the conservation and the utilization of the limited water resources available. It was estimated in 1948 that less than 0.5 per cent of the total land area was suitable for farming, but the relative extent of pasturage and desert has not been determined. Systems of peasant ownership, tenancy farming and tribal land tenure prevail in different localities. The improvement of agriculture and expansion of irrigation are prominent among the development programs for the Protectorate. A co-operative project for the cultivation of cotton and other crops by modern methods has recently been initiated on 5,000 acres in the Abyan area in Western Aden Protectorate. Little